

The Kansas City Journal.

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FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23 THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 294,250 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 42,035.

Weather Forecast for Friday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair Friday and Saturday; north to east winds.

For Iowa: Fair Friday; warmer in western portion; Saturday fair; warmer; north to east winds.

For Missouri: Fair Friday; Saturday fair; warmer; north to east winds.

For Kansas: Fair; warmer Friday; Saturday fair; north to east winds.

For Colorado: Fair Friday; warmer in eastern portion; Saturday fair; variable winds.

HOPES FOR RESTORATION.

Ex-Governor Pattison, who is not saying much these days, but who gives sound advice to his party when he does speak, believes that radicalism can not long dominate the national Democracy. After reiterating his declarations against the anti-expansion tendencies of the Democratic party, he says:

"However, the Democratic party has been a conservative party and this triumph of radicalism in its councils will pass. The party will come to its own again, and after 1899 possibly the old traditions and principles will be again asserted. Radicalism does not even cure the evils it rages against."

While it is true that the radicalism of the Democratic party makes the Republican party stronger and more secure, it is to be desired, from every other point of view, that sounder and safer policies be adopted by the Democratic party in place of some of the dangerous doctrines that have held sway and others that are now being formulated. It would be infinitely better for the social peace and moral health of the country if both parties stood upon the high plane of sound statesmanship now occupied by the Republican party, and there are always enough differences of opinion, even within honest and legitimate bounds, to keep the two parties distinct on the same general basis.

But we are inclined to think that Mr. Pattison is over-optimistic. The influence of Bryanism is very great. While not great enough to sweep the country, it is great enough to dominate a party, and its tenacity is shown in the hold that silver still has on many of those who advocated free coinage in 1896, in spite of the fact that through a practical demonstration the arguments advanced in the campaign of that year have been completely demolished.

But even granting that the Democratic party may, within a few years, be restored to an honest and rational position, it will be many years before it will again inspire the confidence enjoyed of old. Reformation is very good things, but the reformed party, like the reformed individual, must for a time be an object of distrust.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS AND TRUSTS.

In his letter to Governor Pingree, of Michigan, United States Attorney General Griggs not only corrects an evident misapprehension on the part of the governor as to the attorney general's position on trusts, but the publication of this letter should set at rest the charges of the anti-administration press that Mr. Griggs is friendly to trust combinations.

The attorney general has simply declared that the Sherman anti-trust law has no application except so far as it may be applied to what is called "interstate commerce," for it has been decided by the supreme court of the United States that congress has no authority to regulate business conducted entirely within one state. Within the scope permitted by the ruling of the supreme court, Mr. Griggs has been active in destroying illegal combinations, among the fruits of his labor being the breaking up of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association.

AFRAID OF McLEAN.

While the Republicans of Ohio are in no wise alarmed over the prospects of the Democratic candidate for governor, certain Democrats of that state are manifestly afraid that McLean will be elected. This apprehension exists only among the jealous supporters of Bryan who fear that in case Ohio should go Democratic McLean would become a formidable rival of Bryan for the presidential nomination.

McLean's chances of presidential nomination are slender enough, but his chances of election to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio are vastly more slender still, and therefore Bryan's sycophantic friends should take heart from the Republicans, who have much more at stake.

There is absolutely no reason why Judge Nash, the Republican nominee for governor, should not poll the full vote of his party. He is a man of clean record and acknowledged fitness, and has never been disadvantageously identified with any factional differences existing in his own party. Granting that there may be some Republicans in Ohio who are not in accord with the administration policy in the Philippines, there is no reason why objection to this policy should affect the vote for a state officer, especially when the opposing candidate is such a man as McLean, who stands for the worst element in his party.

It will be seen that McLean will not have the full vote of his party. Whatever strength will be shown by the independent candidate, Mayor Jones, of Toledo, will be drawn mainly from the Democratic ranks, and this strength would seem to promise considerable, for it is announced that the socialist has already secured 6,500 names for his petition to be placed upon the official ballot.

WHEN MONEY WAS MADE OF WIND.

In Frank Leslie's magazine for October, Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, has an article on "The Finances of Our War," with more particular reference to the means adopted during the Revolution and the war of 1812. At the beginning of the Revolution the American colonies had no public funds at all. Direct taxation was at first tried, but with poor success, for it is shown by the treasury books that only \$307,000 had been realized from this source up to 1773. Next the expedient of accepting taxes in kind was resorted to, and the people were required to bring to the government commissaries a certain portion of their crops, "but this was soon abandoned for it threatened to destroy all sentiment in favor of continuing the war."

In that day, as well as this, there were men who harangued the people to incite them against the government. It was represented that taxation in kind was worse than the British impressment from which the colonies were seeking to escape, and the agitators were making such headway that congress found itself compelled to abandon the scheme.

Home loans were not successful. During the entire war only \$3,000,000 were secured in this manner, and as the dollars so obtained were in the form of discredited paper bills, little real money came into the hands of the treasury. Next a lottery scheme was tried. "Here, indeed," says Mr. Gage, "might have been expected success, for it is recorded that a great money-maker, the printing press, having been diligently employed—speculation was rife; but the lure of the lottery was not sufficient, for the prizes were to be paid in Continental bills, and this alone may account for failure."

It was June 22, 1775, when congress authorized the first issue of the money known as Continental currency. Later it was issued by the wagonload until the total emissions amounted to \$242,000,000. While the bills mentioned Spanish dollars as the coin which the holder was entitled to receive, there was no pledge of place or time of redemption. With each succeeding issue the value of the bills went down until at the end a paper dollar would pass for only one-fifth of a cent. Extraordinary measures were taken to force the people to use this money. Men were thrown into prison on proof that they asked more for their commodities in paper than they would take in silver. However, the power of the law and the terrors of the pillory had no influence in strengthening this discredited currency, and at last, by the act of March 17, 1790, congress repudiated all of the Continental money and with a clean financial slate the nation started again.

It need not be supposed that the government had no credit at all in those dark days. As a matter of fact it was able to make a number of loans with France and Spain, all of which were paid to the last dollar. Our nation was discredited only when it attempted to make money out of nothing, and it was worse discredited by our own people in this respect than by those of foreign countries. It is related by one historian that at a certain time the Continental money would buy more silver in France than in America, and the supposition is that France was not informed of the enormous amounts that had been issued.

The war of 1812 was financed by Albert Gallatin, who was undoubtedly one of the most eminent of America's statesmen. Adams, the historian, says: "A common notion of a financier was that of a man whose merit lay in the discovery of new sources of wealth, or in inventing means of borrowing without repayment. Gallatin professed to do neither. He did not recommend the issue of paper money; he saw no secret hoards buried in the unsold public lands; he would listen to no tricks or devices for raising money. If money were needed, he would borrow it, and would pay whatever it was worth; but he would not suggest that any device could relieve the public from taxing itself to pay whatever the public chose to spend."

And on this principle Gallatin financed the war of 1812. He first established an increased tariff and internal tax, which raised about \$5,000,000, and then he borrowed something like \$8,000,000 on interest-bearing bonds. At the close of this war there was no repudiation, as there had been no undue inflation of the paper currency, and instead of being followed by prostration, the conclusion of hostilities inaugurated one of the greatest periods of prosperity this country has ever known.

In the course of his article Mr. Gage points out one fact that cannot be too deeply impressed on the minds of the people—the fact that any depreciation of the currency is felt first and most seriously by the poorer classes of the population: "From the time the Continental notes were issued until they were annihilated by repudiation, great wrongs and injustices, such as are inevitable from any system of currency not firmly related to a fixed and stable standard of values, were inflicted upon the people. The widow and orphan were the most pitiful sufferers, for with the circulating medium rapidly falling in value, funds held in trust for them melted away like snow before the sun. Often a laborer lost his wages while he was carrying them."

In conclusion we may cite the epiphany written on the Continental currency by Paulist Webster, the economist of the Revolution: "Thus fell, ended and died the Continental currency, aged six years; the most powerful state engine, and the greatest prodigy of revenue, and one of the most mysterious, uncontrollable and almost magical operation ever known or heard of in the political or commercial world. Bubbles of a like sort which have happened in other countries, such as the Mississippi scheme in France, the South Sea in England, etc., lasted but a few months, and then burst into nothing; but this held out much longer, and seemed to retain a vigorous constitution to the last, for its circulation was never more brisk or struggled; and of all things which have ever suffered destruction since life was first given to the creation, this mighty monster died the least lamented."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In regard to the arrivals of Admiral Dewey at specified times it is the unexpected that happens.

The automobile in which Hon. Toledo Jones is touring Ohio may be a handsome vehicle, but it does not resemble the bandwagon.

It is still muddy in the Philippines and the walking is bad, but Aguinaldo finds that his health requires plenty of outdoor exercise.

For a man who carries a sharp knife, Candidate Bill Goebel doesn't seem to be cutting a very wide swath in the Kentucky campaign.

While the Dewey reception is in progress there is danger that we may overlook half a dozen or so of Mr. Chamberlain's thrilling oratorisms.

Kansas City people are willing to do anything to show their hospitality to the visiting surgeons except offer themselves as subjects for dissection.

The talk of "eliminating the brutality" from football games has become such a musty chestnut that even the college presidents have discarded it.

The atmosphere may be a little frosty for carnival purposes, but our weather man felt it his duty to stand by the merchants in opening the fall trade.

Mr. Peffer says plainly, "I am an expansionist." Mr. Peffer finds himself in much better society as an expansionist than he formerly did as an inflationist.

Mr. Bryan is among those who believe it would be unwise, ill-advised and bootless to offer Admiral Dewey a presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket.

The report that Governor Stephens has been secured as an attraction for the Kansas City midway is erroneous. Still, the collection of curiosities is quite interesting.

Vegetation sprouts rapidly in the Philippines, but the indications are that very little grass will grow under the feet of either Otis or Aguinaldo's men in the next sixty days.

Whatever the decision in the Venezuelan boundary case may be, there is a confident feeling in this country that your Uncle Benjamin Harrison held up his end of the controversy in great shape.

It is reported that some of the naval officers at New York would have been better pleased if Dewey had not come in ahead of time. Some Spanish naval officers once experienced the same feeling.

Hon. Billy Mason's announcement that he is ashamed of his country doesn't seem to have caused the country any sadness. Perhaps Hon. Billy could produce greater distress by saying he is proud of his country.

A Kansas City man announces with pride that he has discovered a way to tan hides in two weeks. Some of us can recall a process employed when we were boys by which a perfect tanning was secured in two minutes.

The management of Kansas City's midway regrets to announce that owing to lack of time and cost of transportation it was unable to secure the Transvaal situation as one of its many attractions. The Chinese theater, however, is said to be quite exciting.

KANSAS TOPICS.

"An Enormous 28-Caliber."
A woman, writing a blood and thunder Oklahoma story for one of the October magazines, gets her hero in a tight place and then says: "The next instant Bill reached behind him and whipped out an enormous 28-caliber." Think of an enormous 28-caliber—just think of it, and mourn for the days of the 44.

Mixed Both Parties.
It would appear to be a little tough on Commander Shaw that he should find the Grand Army parade at Topeka abandoned after coming all the way from New York because the parade there wasn't arranged to his liking. However, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the Kansas parade was abandoned at the instance of the old boys themselves, and not because of a slight at the hands of a Democratic member.

Illinois Sets the Pace.
"It is more than funny," says a Kansas man, "how old Illinois sets the standard for the whole United States. At the coming election every man will vote as an Abraham Lincoln sort of a patriot as a Billy Mason kind of a copperhead."

The Migratory Money Devil.
The ring-tailed money devil has moved again and now his headquarters are in Montgomery county. According to the published reports of the banks down there they have on deposit \$1,151,244, or \$41 for every man, woman and child in the county.

One on Allen.
Charley Sheldon put the laugh on Private Secretary Henry Allen yesterday by announcing at the state house that Henry would give before the old soldiers' reunion a reproduction of his exploits as a newspaper correspondent at Santiago during the race track.

Fort Scott's Queen.
Fort Scott has selected the name "Adriane" for her carnival queen. This is not so inharmonious as it might appear. It will be remembered that Adriane threw her steady, theus, overboard when old Bacchus came along with more money.

Poet and Chess Player.
John Preston Campbell writes from Washington that he has been elected president of the local chess club, and that he is beating everybody who goes against him. If John Preston plays chess as he writes poetry, his game is probably a Museo gambit.

To Meet the Returning Heroes.
The eager and impatient wives of a number of the officers of the Twentieth Kansas have already gone to San Francisco to see the conquering heroes come, and other ladies will accompany the reception committee. Among the latter are Mrs. Governor Stanley and Mrs. Henry Allen.

No Telling Where It Will Stop.
In a divorce suit at Coffeyville the wife sets up as her principal cause of action that the husband chews tobacco. It is mighty particular those Kansas women

are getting. One of these days they will be denying the right of a man to come home full and kick the chair which they always leave in the doorway between the hall and the parlor.

Indians Who Saw Custer Slain.
Ellsworth Ingalls was recently at the Pine Ridge agency, taking some testimony in a case before the United States court of claims. He says he talked to lots of Indians who said they had stood off on the hills and witnessed the Custer massacre, but none of them would admit that they took part in it.

Old Soldiers All for Expansion.
At the Topeka old soldiers' reunion every mention of the word "expansion" was the signal for loud applause, and it was observed that the Populist old soldiers shouted as loud as anybody. Senator Peffer made a speech in which he sustained the administration's Philippine policy, and he closed his remarks with this little joke: "They say that every married man is an expansionist. Then surely I ought to be, for Mrs. Peffer and I have the record of ten down at our house."

A Monopoly in Anti-Trust Buttons.
Taylor Riddle sends out the word that no one is authorized to sell those anti-trust buttons except the Populist state central committee and its agents. Isn't that delightfully Populist? Who but Taylor Riddle could have devised such a lurid paradox as the forming of a monopoly to fight the trust?

No Jobs Outside the Federation.
"Have we got in the anti-monopoly plank?" inquired the chairman of the resolutions committee at the Populist convention. "Well, then, let's fix up this plank demanding that no one shall have a job unless he belongs to the Amalgamated Federation of Consolidated Plunkers, and report to the convention." And both planks were adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

No More Copperhead Orations.
At the meeting of the Grand Army post in Winfield, Saturday night a resolution was adopted which declared it to be the sense of the post that no more copperheads should ever be invited to address a soldiers' reunion. Commenting on this the Winfield Courier says:

"Although it does not show on the surface this is a movement initiated by Silver post to prevent Mr. Simpson from ever addressing another old soldiers' meeting and the other posts in the state may be asked to pass similar resolutions."

A Warning to the Conspirators.
The anti-Dockery Democrats may succeed in their scheme to slaughter the Galatin man, but a party row of earthquake proportions is certain to follow as a result of the working out of the conspiracy. Editor Jim Bradshaw, of the Chillicothe Constitution, is one of the Dockery men who don't mean to meekly lie down and be walked over by any sort of an opposition gang, but he doesn't hesitate to speak out and say so. "Just how Stephens and Ball will settle their differences in combining against Dockery," remarks the Chillicothe editor, "does not now appear, and it may not be an easy matter to satisfy them in the case of the steel rails they place, but as to the combine between Ball and Crow for governor against Dockery, the Democracy of the state will have something to say. Dockery is the choice of his party, and the choice of the party will be the choice of the next Democratic state convention of Missouri. Combines, cliques, rings and tools of the administration cannot control and dictate the nominations of the Democratic party of Missouri. The rank and file will defeat any such combinations. The Democracy of Missouri has been free from bossism since the Pettie Springs convention, and will remain so through the will and determination of the people. The Ball-Crow-Stephens combine cannot succeed. Dockery is the choice of the party, and they may as well gracefully surrender. The Democrats of Missouri are against combines and bossism in every manner, shape and form. No combination or coterie of would-be governor makers will dictate the nomination of governor in 1900. The people have been in the saddle in Democratic politics of Missouri since 1895 and will continue to wage the battle and name its leaders, tried and true. Dockery stands out prominently as the choice of the party for governor, and no faction or combination can defeat the choice of this overwhelming majority. He will be nominated on the first ballot, if not by acclamation, when the convention of 1900 meets, and Governor Stephens and others who are scheming to defeat him are liable to lose the party honors they are seeking, when the time comes."

Chairman Stone's Discretion.
The acting chairman of the Democratic national committee never had any sympathy with the rabid anti-imperialists, and at one time he actually had the audacity to advocate expansion. Of late he has preserved a suspicious silence, and the anti-imperialists who are committing the party to the policy of surrender have doubted his "soundness." He could not openly antagonize the leader and perpetual candidate, but his practical mind could not fail to perceive the folly of trying to make votes by claiming for the nation retreat and humiliation. The other day he dropped a significant hint in a Kentucky interview which the anti-imperialists will justly resent as an extinguisher and cold douche upon their fanaticism and fury, but which will have a sobering effect on the same.

"It would be impossible for me to say," remarked Colonel Stone, "just how the Democratic platform will treat this question. The national convention is ten months off. By the time the convention goes into session the situation may be the same as now, or the war may be over."

Stone sees clearly that the end of the war will also be the end of the imperialist issue. And as the end of the war is by no means improbable the absurdity of trying to make the Philippine question the chief, overshadowing issue is obvious. An issue which can only live if the American army in the East falls is decidedly precarious and dubious! Chairman Stone is a good political strategist, and it is not without cause that he holds the present antics of Bryan, Williams, Lentz and equally reckless ants.

As Active as If Not Aged.
The venerable mother of Professor Tiede, of Sedalia, who is now paying him a visit, is a veteran traveler. Although past the age of a score-and-ten mark she has crossed the Atlantic without escort four times within recent years. Mrs. Tiede's home is in Elkport, Ia.

Farwell to Pax.
Pax will no longer volubly at Stotts City. For years the little mining town has been known to all except the government by its municipal name of Stotts City, although officially the postoffice was Pax. The latter has at last been dropped and the postoffice directory will hereafter include the name of Stotts City.

Saluted Dewey.
Colonel Fred Buchle, of Jefferson City, to whom always falls the pleasant duty

of giving official word to local patriotism at the state capital when occasion demands it, promptly fired a salute of seventeen guns, with one of Missouri's "conest defenders," upon the announcement of Admiral Dewey's arrival the other day.

Candidacy vs. Consistency.
Sam Cook at one time withdrew from a race for congress in his district because Champ Clark manipulated the committee and had a primary ordered instead of a convention. "Now," comments the Independence Sentinel, "Mr. Cook wants a state primary. Some fellow once wrote something about consistency being a jewel."

Who Knows "Skarat"?
Once again, such is fame: Former Police Commissioner W. C. Scarritt, the well known Kansas City lawyer and politician, is complimentarily alluded to in one of the local papers in a Southwest Missouri city where he is engaged as counsel in an important law suit now in progress, as "Skarat."

Will They?
Here is a query propounded by that staunch Democratic brother, Editor Jack Groves, which thus far has called forth no answer other than such as echo gives: "Will the political machines at St. Louis and Kansas City swallow the dish of Crow that is being prepared for them by the distinguished head cook down at the Goose Hollow town in Cole county?"

Still Clamping on Dockery's Trail.
After all, that story of the departure of Colonel John McMichael from the state and of his purchase of the Salt Lake Herald-Examiner, a false story, it seems. The fire-eating Dockery-fighters, a participant in the Ball-Crow conference in St. Louis the other day, and he is said to be confident that the opponents of the Third district aspirant will yet easily defeat him for the gubernatorial nomination. Ex-Governor Stone, Congressman Champ Clark and a score of other prominent Democrats are alleged to be in the deal, to say nothing of the state administration and all of its machinery. An opportunity for the veteran Plattsbury warrior to dance on the political grave of his foe may not be out of the range of the possibilities.

A Warning to the Conspirators.
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Electric Industrial Development.
The financial backers of the great Niagara falls electric generating project have decided to increase their plant—already the largest in the world—to double its present size. This action stamps with the seal of success one of the greatest and most daring of the industrial projects of the century.

Behind the bare announcement that the present 50,000 horse power plant of the Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company will be increased to 100,000 horse power capacity in the near future there is a most important meaning. It is that a wonderful change has taken place in the mechanical conditions of industry. Ten years ago, if the Niagara plant of to-day had been built, it would have cost \$10,000,000. There is no doubt that when once the country realizes what that enormous annual drain on our resources means it will stop it.

Should Show Kansas Corn at Paris.
From the Washington Post.
"There are five counties in Kansas that have produced corn enough this year to necessitate the use of 10,000 cars in its transportation," said Mr. T. B. Ball, of that state, at the Metropolitan. "Corn is king this year, sure enough, in our state, and we have it to burn in the slang of the day, though I trust it will be put to a better use than fuel."

When ex-Secretary Morton sent "Cornack Murphy" to exhibit to the people of European countries the varied palatable ways in which Indian corn could be prepared, he did a thing that should keep his memory green in the hearts of all American farmers. A bushel of corn has more nutriment than a bushel of wheat, and there is no reason why the poor of Europe need not consume millions of bushels of this healthful cereal yearly.

"I have an idea that one of the best exhibits that our government could make at Paris next year would be a corn display, which would help further Mr. Murphy's propaganda," said the author, "which maize can be used as a food could be demonstrated there, and the campaign of education which Mr. Murphy pursued so intelligently would be promoted under the most favorable auspices."

Abraham Lincoln.
From the New York Sun.
William J. Bryan is going about in Nebraska mouthing the name of Lincoln in the cause of surrender to rebels.

"I want to tell you," shouted Mr. Bryan at Grand Island, "that in the course of the next eighteen months we will have more from Abe Lincoln than the Republicans have in all the past fifteen years."

He ought to be prevented. His purpose is an insult to the memory of the patient, unswerving patriot who tolerated no doubt or question or scheme of compromise with rebels in arms, and whose single condition of peace was contained in this memorable declaration of policy: "The war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

No profanation of Abraham Lincoln's name or memory!

THE GOBLIN LAUGH.
When I behold how men and women grind And grovel for some place of pomp or power, To shine and circle through a crumbling hour, Perpetrating the large manifold of evil, That are the rest of heaven's mischief! And when I see them come with wearied brains Pallid and powerless to enjoy their gains, I seem to hear a goblin laugh unkind.

And then a memory sends upon its billow Thoughts of a slayer vast enough to play, Who took life as a lightness holiday! Oft have I seen him make his arm a pillow, Drift from his hand, and with a pipe of willow Blow a wild music down a woodland way.

—Edwin Markham.

TO MY MOTHER.
And send thee, mother, for a moment think That we, thy children, when old age shall add Its blanching honors to thy weary head, Could from our best of duties shrink? Sooner the sun from his bright sphere shall sink, Than we neglect to care for thee in that day. To pine in solitude thy life away, Or shun thee tottering on the grave's cold brink. Banish the thought—wherever our steps may roam, Over misty plains, or where the waves may foam, Still will fond memory point our hearts to thee, And pat the pleasures of thy peaceful home. While duty bids us all thy griefs assuage, And smooth the pillow of thy sinking age.

—Nirke White.

"GOD ANSWERS PRAYER."
From the Philadelphia Press.
The Record gives the usual free trade answer to the argument in favor of re-habilitating our ocean merchant marine in these words: "If the owners of foreign ships should be willing to carry for us, for less money, than our own ships, why should the government attempt to make good the difference?" That was precisely the "argument" put forward by the Record when congress was asked to aid in establishing the tinplate and various other industries in the country. If foreigners can do the work cheaper for us, why not let them do it?

In view of the actual experience of the country that kind of an "argument" had no answer. Had not the government aided in the establishment of the steel rail, tinplate and hundreds of other industries, this country would to-day be dependent on Europe for those articles, or else our workmen would have been compelled to accept European wages. It would, of course, have prevented immigration to a large extent, because if the workmen could have obtained the same wages in Europe as in this country they would have remained at home. Our population would have been one-half less, at least, than it is now, and there would have been a general reversal of conditions.

In view of the magnificent growth of the nation under the protective system, and in view of the very recent experience under the Democratic tariff, there is no need of a reply to such an argument. Our people are paying \$12,000,000 a year to foreigners for doing our ocean carrying trade. None of that money goes to Americans owning foreign ships. They are included in the share, \$18,000,000, of the \$30,000,000 paid to Americans on account of the ocean-carrying trade. But that share has been steadily decreasing year by year, while the amount paid to foreigners as steadily increased. No sensible man can question the fact that it will be an enormous boon to the United States to keep that money at home and build up American industries, just as was done in the case of the tinplate and steel rails, and hundreds of other industries.

All that is asked for our ocean shipping is that it shall have the benefits of the protective system that has built up the other industries of the nation. It is the one great industry that has without protection. And it is the one industry that has languished and declined until it has nearly been wiped out of existence. And yet it is as important as any other of our national industries. It is the one we are to continue to add from year to year to the \$12,000,000 now paid foreigners for doing our ocean-carrying trade, or shall we extend the protective system to that industry and keep a fair share at home of that enormous sum at home? There is no doubt that when once the country realizes what that enormous annual drain on our resources means it will stop it.

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Should Show Kansas Corn at Paris.
From the Washington Post.
"There are five counties in Kansas that have produced corn enough this year to necessitate the use of 10,000 cars in its transportation," said Mr. T. B. Ball, of that state, at the Metropolitan. "Corn is king this year, sure enough, in our state, and we have it to burn in the slang of the day, though I trust it will be put to a better use than fuel."

When ex-Secretary Morton sent "Cornack Murphy" to exhibit to the people of European countries the varied palatable ways in which Indian corn could be prepared, he did a thing that should keep his memory green in the hearts of all American farmers. A bushel of corn has more nutriment than a bushel of wheat, and there is no reason why the poor of Europe need not consume millions of bushels of this healthful cereal yearly.

"I have an idea that one of the best exhibits that our government could make at Paris next year would be a corn display, which would help further Mr. Murphy's propaganda," said the author, "which maize can be used as a food could be demonstrated there, and the campaign of education which Mr. Murphy pursued so intelligently would be promoted under the most favorable auspices."

Abraham Lincoln.
From the New York Sun.
William J. Bryan is going about in Nebraska mouthing the name of Lincoln in the cause of surrender to rebels.

"I want to tell you," shouted Mr. Bryan at Grand Island, "that in the course of the next eighteen months we will have more from Abe Lincoln than the Republicans have in all the past fifteen years."